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Arthur Sewall's Denials.

Mr. ARTHUR SEWALL, in his letter accepting the Popocratic nomination for the Vice-Presidency, makes this astounding declaration :

We are told that the country has prospered under the present monetary standard; that its wealth has enormously increased. Granted. But in whose hands? In the hands of the tollers, the producers, the farmers, the miners, the fabricators in the fac tories, the creators of the nation's wealth in peace, its defenders in war? Have they the prosperity which was theirs so late as even twenty years ago? I deny it. They deny it. None affirms it save those whose interest it is to do so, whose profits would diminish as prosperity returns to those on whose distress the

Mr. SEWALL presumes too much upon the ignorance of the public. Facts on record prove that, contrary to his denial, wealth has accumulated during the last twenty years in the hands of "the toilers, the producers, the farmers, the miners, the fabricators in the factories, the creators of the nation's wealth in peace, its defenders in

Take, first, the farmers, on whose behalf mainly, the present crusade against honest money and in favor of a debased standard of value, is conducted. The census of 1890 gives these proofs of their progress in wealth since 1870:

Value of Implements Farms, Land, ! ences, &c. 1870.....2,659,985 1880.....4,008,907 \$7,410,243,089 \$269,502,743 10,197,098,776 408,520,055 1880.....4,009,907 10,197,098,776 408,320,055 1890.....4,564,641 13,979,252,649 494,747,467

Here is an addition to the value of the farms of the country of one-third since 1880, and of six-sevenths since 1870. The value of farming implements and machinery has likewise nearly doubled since 1870, and has increased one-quarter since 1880.

The savings bank returns show a similar result in the case of the workers for wages In factories and elsewhere. Not only have their wages risen, but, owing to the refuced cost of the necessaries of life, they have been enabled to save and lay up hundreds of millions of dollars. Statistics for 1870 are wanting, but the reports of the Comptroller of the Currency for the ten years from 1885 to 1895 show as follows:

Savings No. of Banks, Teposters. Average Teposits. | Hanks | Perceiters | Teposits | Peposit | S85 | 616 | 3.015.151 | \$1,005.172.147 | \$356.56 | 305 | 1,917 | 4,875.519 | 1,810.507.028 | \$71.86 Nothing but sheer impudence will enable man to deny the force of these figures and to keep on asserting that the toilers of the tountry have not been getting a fair share of the fruits of their toil.

A Despicable Instance of Bryanite Degradation.

A Repudiation newspaper of Memphis thus enumerates and describes "a few of the classes in the United States," against which, it says, "the masses" are arrayed in this campaign:

- "The Federal pensioners. "The ministers of the Gospet
- "The empitalists.
- The salaried men

The brokers.

protected manufacturers."
ist practically includes every man Kension use practically includes every man Baber, hAmerican republic, and therefore H. M. Mason. or of "classes and masses" as messee paper pretends to *Left at post.

Matting—Seven to Decy.4 made up of a mass
Mand Adams 5 to equal rights under the law.

Matter deviate the advantage over any other. except so far as he gets it from God Himself, in his possession of superior natural abilities and opportunities.

The "capitalists" in this list include every man who owns anything that has a money value in the market, whether his capital be labor or commodities, or money Itself. Every wage earner is a capitalist. Every farmer, of course, is a capitalist. So is every depositor in a savings bank, every man in business, large or smail. Every wage earner is also a "salarled

His wages are his salary, and, on the average, that salary is as great as that of "ministers of the Gospel," or the income of professional men. If he is a skilled laborer, it is greater. The pay of wage earners averages more than that of the socalled class of "salaried men" in this list. the clerks, and so forth. The bankers are few proportionately and actually, and a large part of them are salaried men. Where they are rich, they are as much entitled to their money as if they had made it in any other business. The banking business is legitimate; it is bonorable; and it is necessary to civilization, to both the poor and the rich, to all society.

The brokers, also, are few as compared with the whole number of the people, or even those engaged in most other departments of business activity. As a whole, they have hard scratching to get along. During recent years, more especially, it has been awfully hard scratching. Brokers do not make the prices of anything, and are utterly powerless to control the conditions influencing prices. They are the slaves of those conditions. They cannot lead; they can only follow.

"The rich"? Who is rich? What are riches? How much must a man have to be rich, and how little must be have to be poor? The truest riches are health and vigor, a sound body, and a contented spirit. The prayer for the British Queen is for health, wealth, long life. That is the order, ≥ealth first. Why does not this Repudiation newspaper kick against the order of nature, of God Himself, and cry out against the inequality which makes one man strong and another weak, one feeble in mind and body, and another enduring and masterful? Why does it not rebel because pestilence attacks one household and leaves another unbarmed? region, while rains make fertility in another? Because the cyclone's path is through one man's property and not another's? Because an epidemic destroys the cattle in one district, and leaves those child dies in the bloom of youth and hopefulness, and another's lives to be the support of the parent's old age?

There is inequality for you; terrible, inexplicable inequality. But it is in the order of nature, and wild rebellion against it is he despises them and understands their ob-

wicked folly. 'The only way is to set to work patiently to avoid the causes which lead to the deplorable results; and, in due time, with the spread of intelligence and the understanding of natural laws, men will make them serve their welfare instead of working to their destruction. Mankind will have long to wait for the complete victory, but we are getting nearer to it every day; and never in the history of the world was this progress as rapid as it is now. Life is longer, disease is less deadly, the forces of nature are more under the control of human intelligence, the diffusion of the blessings of existence by means of wider science is

advancing with rapid pace. As to society, its progress, in this fortunate republic more especially, is steadily upward. "The rich" in the incendiary Bryanite list, those who have already won a competence, were really all of them poor only a few years ago, comparatively, and a few years hence they will be outdone by those who will have become rich meanwhile. There is no condition of life from which these newly successful will not come. Many of those who are among the poorest now, may be included in the number of "the

Such a list as this Repudiation organ has the impudence to publish is, then, an insult to the American people. It is especially an insult to Memphis, the seat of so much prosperity won by deserving industry and The assumption that there are masses," as opposed to "classes" in this republic, falsely implies that there is here a fixed social stratum incapable of rising from underneath superincumbent and immovable social strata. Such slavishness outrages the spirit which has impelled Americans from the very day of their coming to this land, poor, but ambitious, It is disgraceful. Shame upon the Commercial Appeal newspaper of Memphis!

Of course, there are no classes in this re public. There is no aristocracy, except the innate superiority implanted by GoD. Every man is struggling to get up and ahead, and the success of those who have already gained advancement, is only a greater incentive for those who are still striving. How low the Memphis paper has to grovel

in order to be able to look up to Bryanism! We are all pioneers in this republic. We are simply blazing a path by which we ourselves or our children may ascend to the heights of prosperity and enlightenment.

Sheehan and Blackwell's Island.

Edict Number Two has been issued from Tammany Hall by Mr. John C. Sheehan, lately of Buffalo. Edict Number One, it will be remembered, banished forever from the ancient wigwam, so long the citadel and stronghold of genuine Democracy, all Democrats who refuse to adopt promptly and meekly the new creed of Populistic knavery promulgated at Chicago. It was decreed that such Democrats should no longer enjoy the society of Mr. JOHN SHEE-HAN within the venerable walls which the gentleman from Buffalo has so recently made his own. In an authorized interview, Mr. Sheehan-it seems almost like irony to call him simply Mister-framed in pitiless phrases this awful edict:

"Any man who claims allegiance to Tammany Hall, and do s not do his best to elect likran and Sewall, will have no standing in the organization. Every leader of every district will mark the traitors. now or hereafter, will any trailor be recognized in Tammany Hall."

The imperious Never, supplemented by the autocratic Now and the merciless Hereafter, has apparently produced a profound sensation among the Democrats of Franklin and Lick counties in Ohio. A gentleman in Columbus wrote to Tammany Hall to inquire if the dread sentence of perpetual exclusion from political companionship with SHEERAN and SULZER could possibly be meant in earnest. It does not appear that this Democrat, living hundreds of miles away, was personally concerned; he wrote merely as a human being and a remote but interested observer. just as he might have addressed to the Daly's evincing evidence that there is no Yildiz Kiosk, for example, an inquiry as Armenian atrocities. But Sheehan answered the letter himself, sternly reliffirming the original decree; and this letter, as now published by the sympathetic Demoerat of Columbus, O., constitutes Edict Number Two. It is official. Sheehan repeats the phrases quoted above from Edict Number One, and adds:

> "Tammany has repudiated these men, and will have none but loyal D-morrats [Sheehanese for Copulists and Recordiators) on guard. Tota defines the position of myself and every leader in Tammany

This decree seems to be irrevocable; SHEE-HAN will be pitiless, now and hereafter! Almost every Democrat whose presence in the venerable organization gave it brains and character in the past, had already repudiated the Sheehanized and Sulzerized Tammany before Sheehan repudiated them. But SHEEHAN will guard the door to see that no of his recently ascended throne. The banishment is forever.

We recall nothing quite so impressive as Mr. Sheehan's attitude of power and responsibility, unless it be the case of the unfortunate but happy lunatic who so long guarded and dominated this metropolis in his little self-constructed fort at the upper end of Blackwell's Island. The difference between Sheehan and the crazy potentate of Blackwell's Island, is that the latter's delusion was honest and respectable.

Bryan Scorns the Dirt-eaters.

From time to time Mr. BRYAN's boyish impulsiveness gets the better of his attempts to be judicious and politic. Then he kicks the cover off his feelings, and they rush out, right and left, sometimes hitting unexpected heads. In his speech at Martinsburg the other day the cover was kicked off, and the whole gang of dough-faces who are meekly supporting BRYAN and the Chicago platform, although they despise the one and abominate the other, got a good, square blow in the face. "I had rather have the support of a Republican who has been against us heretofore, but is with us now," said Mr. BRYAN at Martinsburg, "than to have the support of a Democrat who has been with us before, but who stays with us now simply to use the Democratic party to depart from the principles of the fathers."

That was a blow in the face of every man who intends to vote for BRYAN although he Because drought parches the fields in one does not believe in the free coinage of silver, or in the other objectionable parts of the Chicago platform. BRYAN has none too also be borne in mind that at Harvard a much sense, but he has enough to know who his real friends are; and moreover, he has an unusual collection of self-esteem and in another untouched? Because one man's a firm belief in his infallibility and high destiny, and is indignant with those persons who propose to vote for him for the sake of regularity, and not for the sake of him and his platform. He tells them, in so many words, that he has no use for them and that

ject. They are simply trying to hang to the party organization. They don't let any lit-tle question of principles bother them. They bolt their principles for the sake of not bolting the "regular" ticket, and of keeping, as they think, a chance for future spoil or honor. No wonder that Mr. BRYAN despises such creatures, the meanest mercenaries of politics.

To the Hon. JOHN BOYD THACHER, the Hon. HORE SMITH, the Hon. JOHN L. MITCHELL, and their brethren in the art of eating dirt, the words of Mr. BRYAN at Martinsburg must be as refreshing as a kick.

Extermination.

A few years ago the Hon. GEORGE GRAHAM VEST of Missouri "challenged the protected industries to a war of extermination." The protected industries declined to be exterminated. The Hon, George Graham Vest is now roaming obscurely over Missouri, making speeches for Buyan, and struggling to be reflected to the Senate.

At Cincinnati last Friday the Hon. Wit-LIAM JENNINGS BRYAN also went into the extermination business:

"We are opposing the gold standard. We have commenced war against it. It is a war to extermina-

tion. We ask no quarter and we give no quarter. Fine words for a Boy Orator, but the gold standard will decline to be exterminated. The merciless BRYAN will find something else to exterminate. VEST has given up exterminating the protected industries and is now exterminating the gold standard himself. There is always something for an ambitious exterminator to turn his hand to.

Personally, however, we are inclined to minating next winter. It is much more likely that he will lecture.

The Cost of Medical Education in Great Britain.

In the month of September in every year the London Lancet publishes a number specially prepared for medical students and containing a great deal of useful information. This year's "student's number" preof the cost of a medical education in the the article are likely to prove of interest to those who are studying medicine in the United States because the social and economical conditions of the two countries are in many respects similar. We shall compare the figures with those given for the Harvard Medical School. Among the answers received by the Lan-

cet to its schedule of questions was one from a medical student in the provinces, Rio, in which he was successful; but the who had been able to live so frugally as to support himself during the ten months of the medical school with the small sum of \$325, paying therewith for rent and food, clothes, washing, recreation, and fees, and meeting all other expenses. It would be impossible for a student to do this in London, unless he starved himself; but it would be barely possible, it seems, to reduce expenditures to the figure named, or even below it, in Aberdeen, where an exceptional \$1.12 in cold weather, the extra shilling bedesirable quarters cost from \$10 to \$15 a century, was atrocious. Leaders were exeweek, but it is obvious that, if a young \$750 a year, not more than \$5 a week medical students in Great Britain re- colonies in Central and South America is lay out an imprudent proportion of his in- against her own offspring in America as ical student, provided he does not spend more | col | nies on | the American continent. purpose, it will be hard to make both ends | liberty. At this time she has WEYLER in meet. Touching the question of food, we note that the Lancet considers \$150 the minimum sum that will meet the necessary expenditure for nourishment in London. The cost of lodging is about the same in

Dublin as in London, but it is considerably less in Edinburgh, where there is also a sort of residential club known as University Hall, which affords facilities of social intercourse and mental aid, besides offering lodgings at a very moderate monthly rent. In Glasgow lodgings are equally cheap, and in Birmingham cheaper still. The cheapest place is Aberdeen, to which like Cork and Leeds rents on an average are higher, but seldom rise above \$3.75 a week. In Irish provincial towns rent is very low, \$1.25 and \$1.50 a week not being Democrat of brains and character ever gets | above the average. The accommodation afback. The Buffalo gentleman will continue forded in many residential colleges, hosto thunder edicts from the majestic solitude | pitals, and like institutions should be mentioned, though the cost is not less than that the affair; he told of some of the of private lodgings thriftily selected. With performances of that iniquitous wretch regard, lastly, to the cost of fees, these, properly speaking, refer only to the sums paid to the professors: they do not include the charges for matriculation, examinations, and degrees, nor the amounts paid to tutors for private instruction, which is usually deemed needful for those who are going in for honors. Neither do they | such as may occur in civilized warfare; they include the outlay for books, instruments, bones, and parts for dissection. To sum up, the Lancet finds that the minimum sum which a medical student must be prepared to spend in London on board and WEYLER. The Government against which lodging is \$300 a year, though \$250 will cover his expenditure for those purposes in other educational centres, and even less if he is very careful. At least \$50 more must be expended on books and instruments, and the student will be almost an exception if he does not incur some extra liabilities for private tuition during his course. He will need \$50 a year for pocket money, to which is added \$100 for his fees and clothes. It follows that in London no young man should be asked to support himself and defray all the cost of a medical education for less than

\$500 a year. Let us compare these data with those re lating to some typical American medical school, as, for instance, that connected with Harvard University. This is located, as is well known, in Boston, and there is no doubt that in the vicinity of the school building, board and lodging can be obtained at least as cheaply as in London, or, say for \$250 for the academical year. It should four years' course qualifies for a medical degree, whereas in Great Britain the medical student life now extends over a period of five years, and, owing to the rigor of the examinations, is not unlikely, unless diligence be used, to extend over six or seven. As regards the whole cost of a medical education, this difference in the length of course is in favor of the American institu-

another point of view. On the other hand, the fees at Harvard are materially higher than they are at British medical schools. Passing over the fee for matriculation, \$5, and that for graduation, \$30, we observe that a student must pay during his first three years \$200 annually, and \$100 during his fourth year. During the first two years there are the following additional expenditures: Two dollars for each of the three parts required for dissection and four dollars a year for chemical material, in addition to the charge for breakage of glass apparatus. If a student cannot afford to buy a microscope, he can rent one from the school, but this will cost him three dollars a term. Altogether, it appears that a medical education costs considerably more at the Harvard Medical School than in Great Britain, owing to the difference in the fees; but it should be noted by way of offset that at the American institution fourteen fellowships and scholarships, as well as a certain amount of pecuniary aid, are open to meritorious students.

Cuba's New Campaign Begins Well. A noticeable activity on the part of Gen. WEYLER'S forces marks the return of the season favorable to campaigning in Cuba Hard fighting in pitched battles between bodies of considerable size has, dur ing the last few days, taken the place the desultory skirmishing which long prevailed. It is as if the Captain-General, encouraged by his reenforcements, and feeling also that it is now or never for the Spanish cause, had started in confidently and vigorously upon his project of putting the insurgents henceforth on think that Mr. BRYAN will not be exter- the defensive, and ending the rebellion by

or before next May. But more marked and suggestive still is the way in which this onset has been met. The patriots not only have not given way. but have unmistakably assumed the aggres sive, here and there, while MACEO's victory in the province of Pinar del Rio bodes ill for WEYLER's campaign at the very start. The opening of that campaign appears to have been intrusted to Gen. MELGUIZO, who, at Marajal and elsewhere, made a great sents the results of a careful investigation | effort to gain the prestige of a successful assault as an omen of the autumn operations. United Kingdom. The facts embedded in But the latest accounts indicate that this attempt was repulsed with heavy loss. Again, the Havana tidings tell of a vigorous night attack of MACEO upon the trocha, near Artemisa, which resulted in a surprise of the camp and a serious loss to the Spanish column of Gen. AROLAS, both artillery and small arms being captured.

> Gen. WEYLER has reports of two severe combats northeast of the city of Pinar de impression given by the news as a whole, as it comes to us, is that the patriots are strong in numbers and resources, ready to attack | in force, untiring in activity, and joyfully looking to the campaign now begun as the one that will bring triumph to their cause

A Feature of Spain's War in Cuba

One of the reasons for Spain's failure in all her wars in Spanish-America when she young man managed to get food and lodg- | fought to retain her colonies there was the ing for 87 cents a week in summer and | ruthless manner in which they were prosecuted by her Generals. The conduct of ing required for the fuel needed to cope with | Spain in Mexico, when the Mexicans were a Scottish winter. In London, rooms in struggling for independence early in this cuted; prisoners were butchered; peaceful man's parents cannot allow him more than | people were mercilessly slain, and broad regions of the country were devastated. ought to be expended for rent. Many The record of Spain's wars against her ceive a much smaller allowance, but in also a record of the most barbarous cruelty. London it is difficult to lodge near a hos- It was Spain's frightful inhumanity in these pital for less than \$5 a week, so that if a | wars, not less than the depravity of her young man can only expect to receive \$10 | rule, that nerved the arm of BOLIVAR and a week from his parents, he is compelled to the other liberators. Spain waged war come for lodging above. With regard to she had previously waged it against the this item the Lancet's conclusion is that a primitive inhabitants, from Mexico to Peru careful person can live in London as a med- and Patagonia. And yet she lost all her

one additional shilling be paid out for that there during Cuba's ten years' struggle for the field as at the other time she had VAL-MASEDA, two men than whom few baser miscreants are named in the bloodstained annals of Spain.

A short time ago we printed, under the title of "Spanish Cruelty in Cuba," a chapter of contemporary history by Mr. THOMAS R. DAWLEY, Jr., a well-known artist in the service of the Messrs. HAR-PER, who spent months of this year in Cuba as an observer among both the Spaniards and the revolutionists. It was, indeed, a horrible chapter, and consisted largely of incidents of which he had have already referred. In towns been an eyewitness. Mr. DAWLEY told of the butchery of prisoners, and innocent peasants, and women, and helpless negroes; arrive in Cuba." he told of cases of torture and mutilation; he told of the burning of a Cuban hospital and the killing of its wounded inmates, as narrated to him by a Spanish dastard who had taken part in Gen. MELGUIZO: he described scenes of carmage fitted to shock the mind of the least sensitive of mankind. The incidents that came within Mr. DAWLEY's knowledge during his stay in Cuba resemble hundreds of others with which the records of Spain in America are spotted. The deeds are not are monstrous. They are not such as brave soldiers could ever take part in; they are cowardly. The man primarily responsible for them is the braggart and poltroon judgment must be delivered is that at Madrid. The guilty country is Spain.

Let the truth be observed that foreign wars prosecuted by Spain nearly always end in failure, as Spain often had occasion to learn while fighting for her former American possessions. She failed in all the wars she fought against her ultramarine colonies, from the Rio Grande del Norte to the outlet of the Rio de la Plata. She has failed, perhaps utterly, in Cuba-

The reason of Spain's many failures is her cruelty in war. When any people under her rule take up arms against her, they know what to expect; they know it from Spanish history. They look for general massacre and devastation; the leaders know that, if unsuccessful, they will be executed: the prisoners taken in battle know that they will be executed; the women of their families know how mercilessly they will be dealt with; the peaceful people know the doom of those who fall under Spanish suspicion. Everybody knows, all too well, what war is for Spain.

Hence it is that the insurgents against Spain always fight with desperation, fight as the great Bolivan and the priest Hidal.go fought, or as GOMEZ and MACEO fight. The Cubans cannot surrender like the Confederate Generals and armies in this country. or like the British at the time of the Revolution, or like many a brave Indian tribe tion, whatever may be said of it from when defeated. It were better for them to

fall, to the last man, upon the field of battle than to surrender to Spain, or, for example, to WEYLER, who assassinates prisoners and burns the hospitals for the wounded and ravages the villages of the pacificos and outrages women. They know that the executions would begin when the surrender began, and would not end until WEYLER fell drunk with Cuban blood. They have witnessed scenes, and hundreds of them, like those which Mr. DAWLEY reported, scenes that madden the Cuban soul, as they awaken the wrath of all honorable

men, every man of spirit and m ttle. Cuba, therefore, is engaged in a war to the death, in a fight to the last ditch, which will serve as a grave for the one side or for the other.

The feature of Spain's war in Cuba here spoken of does not belong to the wars of any country other than Spain, not to those of any of the great powers of Europe, not certainly to any of those in which the United States have ever been involved. Unmitigated cruelty and useless carnage characterized all Spain's wars with her former dependencies in America, as it characterizes herwar upon Cuba. It had full play during the extermination of the original dwellers in Cuba centuries ago, as it again has among Cuba's present inhabitants.

Spain has truly had a bloody career for ages, upon this side of the sea, as at home. She ought not to be longer permitted to wage war as now she wages it in Cuba.

The Florida election? Alas! it signifies nothing as an expression of enlightened and patriotic sentiment. We must look elsewhere for that, and the necessity involves a reflection on Florida civilization which it is painful to contemplate.

SAM JONES, therevivalist, has been writing letters to an Atlanta newspaper charging fraud in the electoral count in Georgia, with specific illustrations and instances. He summed up his case by asserting that there had not been a fair election in that State for ten years, and that a scheme to perpetuate frauds at the election of yesterday had been carefully laid. He ridiculed the new registration law of Georgia as "so muddled and befuddled that a Philadelphia lawyer cannot understand it." adding that even if it were in itself clear, "no law, from any source, is practically any better than the cane enforcing it," and that this law " furnished many loopholes for rescals and ringtailed polishould be thrown on the honesty of the election returns from Georgia is more than ever deplorable at this time, when the very integrity of our republican institutions is at stake, and the cause of Repudiation naturally appeals to cheating for its support.

The Bryanized Tammany has nominated Assemblymen for the districts of this city. Not one of them is a man of consequence; but whoever they might be, they should all, every one of them, be beaten at the coming election. Away with every candidate who consents to wear the badge of Repudiation! Vote for no Tammany candidate, whoever he may be!

The Hon. ROGER QUARLES MILLS of Corsicana has reappeared, and has delivered himself of some powerful remarks in that vein of sagacious and deliberate statesmanship for which he is noted. He spoke of "the great struggle for liberty and freedom," and he "touched up the Republican party as representing a doctrine that nurtured aristocracy and fostered the wealthy." He "scored those people who went out of the Democratic party as thin-skinned Democrats," Mills, it may be observed, has a good thick skin. He "fired into the wealth of the East," no doubt with a tremendous report, "His attention to this matter," says the Galverton News, "covered half a column." This is an unexpected conciseness. The wealth of the East ought to have been good for at least a page. Finally he praised W. J. BRYAN "as a great roung man." He said that if the great young man got into office the great young man "would make the greedy corporations howl," Meanwhile Mr. MILLS will continue to howl.

The London Daily News prints a letter from an Englishman in Cuba. He makes this remark about the Spanish leaders:

"Warfare in Cuba is turned into a money-making than \$2.50 weekly for rent; but it will not be easy to obtain lodging at that price, and if in Cuba. In like manner she carried it on or fear to accorde to his demands."

Ratabano a fight took place there in the night time, when it was pitch dark, and he tells of an incident which followed it:

"Three 'rebel niggers' were captured by the Span bravely, one carky flinging open his jacket and pointing to his heart as he shouted. 'Shoot here' You Spanish dogs !***

The Englishman speaks of sundry Cuban horrors which WEYLER has made familiar to the world. He is unable to describe the misery and desolation, the ravages of pestilence and war: Whenever fighting has taken place, skeletons, both

uman and animal, are scattered over the ground. At Cienfuegos I found things in a horrible condition. The pestilence is work ng terrible havor among the | Span ishl troops. The dead cart travels around all night long, and, as the bell rings, the dead are brought out and carted away for burial. So many are young and unreasoned, and succumb almost as soon as they It seems that some Texan rangers have gone

to Cuba to help along the revolution. The Eng. lish writer tells of their style of fighting. They even go so far as to lasso the riders off their This playful mode of warfare naturally strikes terror into their adversaries, though their colored comrades admire it greatly. Surely this abhorrent war of Spain upon Cuba ought to be ended at once, for of America, in the name of humanity.

To the Editor of The Sex-Sir: In your editorial solice of the request of the Hight Rev. Affred A.

Curtis of Wilmington, Del., to resign his Bishopris and become a parish priest, you remark that yo not recall any similar instance in former times or the In saying so you have doubtless overlooked the ex-

ample of Pope Celestine V., who resigned the Papacy to become a simple monk, and in the present century Sishop O'Connor of Pittsburgh, who gave up his Bishopric to resume once more the duties of the priesthood. And there are others. NEW YORK, Oct. 5. The case of Celestine V., whom Dante puts in

Limbo as "Colui che fè il gran rifluto," is not analogous. His resignation was brought about by his inability to contend with political difficulties, and by the pressure of the party within the Church that wished to make Cardinal Castani Pope in his stead. The case cannot be distinguished from that of other Popes and anti-popes who resigned under pressure, moral or physical, in times of schism. When Celes ine resigned Caëtani was chosen and took the name of Boulface VIII. So suspicious was he of his predecessor that he kept him a prisoner till be died. Celestins V. was made a saint some years after Boniface's death, when Boniface's opponents had come into power.

Profane Contempt for a Serious and Venerable Body.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The following paragraph is taken from your columns:

The warriors of the Amelent and Honorable Artillers Company of Beston have taken pity on Raitimore, and nobly resolved to be taken pity on Raitimore, and nobly resolved to an application of the market property of the prope

Damn the Ancient and Honorables, I say! I'm tired reading of their great capacity for drink

The First Irish Volunteers can give those tip soldiers from Beantown bottles and bowls and beat then hands down. When it comes to pushing drinks, the First Irish are the "champions beyond compare." Yours, wearily, El Capitan.

JOHR J. FAY, 837 Pleasant avenue, N. Y. city.

PRESIDENTIAL TEAR FORAGERS. MEDICAL AMENITIES IN BRAZIL Garfield's Neighbors Salted His Orchard

in 1880 to Try to Save His Apples.

"The experience of the good citizens of Can-

ton, O., and of Major McKinley in this campaign remind me very much of a similar experience in the little village of Mentor in 1880 then Gen. Garfield was the Republican candidate for the Presidency," said a lady after reading in THE SUS of Sunday the story of the daily pl'grimages to the home of Major Mc-"I was a near neighbor of the Garfields the year the General ran for President and I saw all the demonstrations attendant on the visits of delegations to their home and all the devastation wrought by the bands of relic nunters of which the delegations were mostly composed. The two railroads which pass through Mentor cut the Garfield farm. Temporary stations were built on the farm for the accommodation of pilgrims. Day after day the train would drop off hundreds and the train would drop off hundreds and frequently thousands of curious persons who were bound to see the candidate. It was not long before the little path from the railroad stations became a broad thoroughfare entirely denuded of vegetation. The reits hunters began their work of stealing the flowers and plants from the flower beds. When these were all gone the trees and shrubbery were attacked for souvenirs. Then a raid was made on the cornstead. First tog was the sweet corn, which the General had hoped to have for table use. Then followed the common field variety as it matured. Sticks and stones were carried away, and pieces of the fences a dithe buildings even were taken. One of the most popular relies with visitors was an apple from the tarfield orchard. Apples were very plentiful that year, and Gen. Garfield had an orchard of trees well laden with fruit. Every apple he had was carried off by his visitors, and I venture to say that there are in the land, kept as precious mementos of that campaign, thousands upon thousands of dried and withered apples attack full of cloves to preserve them. The owners of these relies do not know that most of them did not grow on the Garfield place. The neighbors of the General had to come to his reacue from this invading army of petty theves, and they found a way to help him when they learned that the visitors had torned their attention to the orchard. Every night the neighbors would drive around to the General's orehard and dump wagon load on wagon load of apples beneath his trees. It did not seem to matter to the relie hunders that there was a dozen different varieties of apples under one tree, and that none of them was the sort the tree produced; they grabbed at the chance to get an apple and take it away as a reminder of the visit. By 'salting' the Garfield place with relies the General's neighbors and friends think they prevented his house from being carried away piecemeal." frequently thousands of curious persons who

BRYAN'S INSULT TO LABOR.

Glassworkers Say He Called Them " Pub-Beggare" Before the Ways and Means Committee, From the New York Herald

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 6.-There are several men ere who will swear that William J. Bryan insuited workingmen who appeared before the Ways and Means Committee in Washington when he was a member of Congress. His eva-

when he was a member of Congress. His evasion of the questions recently but to him in
Wheeling has increased the interest in the
affair.

State Factory Inspector James Campbell,
former President of the Window Glass Workers'
Association, was chairman of the committee of
glasworkers which went to Washington while
the Wilson bill was being prepared to protest
against a reduction of the glass duties.

In reply to a request for his recollection of
the time when Mr. Bryan called workingmen
"public benvars" and their employers "tobbers," Mr. Campbell writes from Harrisburg as
follows:

Mr. Brean made that statement, and I have "Mr. Bryon made that statement, and I have made affidm it to the same, and am willing to make affidm it in the presence of Mr. Bryon or anybody else. The fact of a man holding the honorable position of a Congressman making such a statement made such au impression on me at that time that it would be impossible to forget the incident."

Mr. Cambell's tatement is backed by one from George L. Cake, who was the national secretary of the union at the time. Mr. Cake was

Mr. tamberts statement is backed by one from George L. Cake, who was the national secretary of the union at the time. Mr. Cake was surprised that Mr. Bryan should deny the story at this late day.

"Every member of the committee," said Mr. Cake, "is willing to make affildavit that the statements charged to Mr. Bryan were made by him. It was after an audience we had with the Ways and Means Committee that the remarks were made. We had just finished our argument for a tariff on window glass when Mr. Bryan came up.

"When Sellers McKee started to explain the benefit a tariff was to him Mr. Bryan exclaimed: 'Oh, you manufacturers are robbers!'

"You are public begars, replied Mr. Bryan, 'and so is every body else that asks for a protective tariff that will benefit him."

A Handsome Tribute to Good Judges. From the Nor York Tribune.

The refusal of Justice Brown and Justice liement of the Supreme Court to be candidates for reflection on the Bryan repudiation ticket is a notable illustration of the opinion which highminded men have of the Chicago platform. It is unfortunate that the spirit of non-parti-

sanship should not have extended far enough in the Second Judicial district to have given these Justices a reflection without opposition, though the compensation of the present situation is that the legs began to perish. Then massage treat their sound-money sentiment counts against repudiation tenfold what it would have done if no graphs and the present accompanied by some sounds to their accompanied by some sounds to their accompanied by some sounds. reflection on the character of the judicial nommees of the Republican Convention to say that its failure to nominate all three of the Justices eligible to succeed themselves is to be regretted. Justices Brown, Clement, and Goodrich have all served the State faithfully. It would have been a graceful thing for the Republicans, in a time when party ties are so loose and Democrats are so largely supporting Republicans, to have named for redlection these two sound-money Democrats, Justice Goodrich, and another Republican. Elsewhere in the State Democrats have endorsed Republican judicial nominations, and even in ordinary years of partisan activity the practice of keeping the courts out of politics is a good one. But, unfortunately, other considerations prevailed. The Republican candidates will have the cordial support of the party, and there is every reason to hope that all four will be elected. It is, however, no disloyalty to them to say that it is a plty that their ussess should carry with it the retirement from the Supreme Court of two such jurists as Nathanie, H. Clement and Charles F. Brown.

Bryan and the School Children. To the Epiton of The Sus-Sir: You may care to

a short time ago when Mr. Bryan passed through the The village schoolmaster had let the children leave

school before the usual hour forcessing in order that they much see Bryan when the train stopped. It was known that he was to exhibit himself. About one hundred catteren crowded about the rear platform, and when the young Colossus from Nebraska appeared. boking, as my informant tells me, " awful proud," he was greeted with a grand chorus of fresh young voices crying, "Hurrah for McKinley!" Bryan tried to ap-pear stoical, but one little coap rushed up as closely as possible and cried: " Do you hear it, it's hurral for McKinley " the Boy Orator forgot his dignity, and snarled out. " Shut up your mouth. You don't know wint you are talking about." With this the proud look vanished in the car with the proud boy from Ne-

All praise to Till. Sex, the first to repudlate the great repudiator the newspaper which has conducted the most intelligent and the most effective campaign

A New Americanism. TO THE EUTOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Americans are

ntinually having new words and expressions added to their vocaculary.

During an argument to day Mr. Blank said to me "You're a Brian" As I took exception to being called names, he explained that it was simply a polite way of saying "You're a Har!" GREENWOOD. BROOKLYN, Oct. 5.

A History. From the Niagara Falls Gazette. June. Bryan. July. Tryin'. August, Signic. S pte ber. October. Lyin; He Was.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer. "Well, how did they treat you when you went up ask old Bullion for his daughter? Were you to ask old Buil feted?" Yes, feeted,"

The Unhappy Experiences of Dr. Fort, Who Critteined Brazillan Bostor

From the Law et. In 1880 a French medical graduate named Fort established himself at file de Javere, where he soon acquired a great reputation as a skilful surgeon, thereby somewhat are using the jealousy of the local pract theory. Heterony to Paris after some years of expatration he published his Impressions of the Bracking cap tal, making particular mention of the levsystem of instruction in operation at the school of Medicine, and animaly --severity on the extreme lack of by the students. A few moni-again visited Rio de Janeiro, hi-for the intervention of the Fri-the reception he was accord-colloagues and their pupils in been attended by serious con-following description of the fre-by a local paper. "At undilay groups they then proceeded paper offices in the town morning in regular order, each in rying in his hand a lighted inper, head of the rolumn there was next a coffin containing the efficy, side rolled students bearing candles marched as pall bearers, along the line was a plentiful depth decorated with assess heads and polimentary allusions to Brazil's

tion took place in San Francisco schare accomponied by the solemin strains of the fundis." By a later account we lear the Fort "was sale to embark on the Lallam and sound." and also convinced, we dithink, that Brazilian medical students have some zeal left.

The Home Turned Out to Re Stuff d with Sawdast and the Sausages with Wind From the San Francisco Land ther

Buying bolognas stuffed with wind limbed of sausage meat is not a profitable investment as John Dely of 134 Jessie street can testiful few days ago Mr. Daly bought a half Interest a delicates en store at 304 Fourth street from Mrs. Martha Evarett paving \$200 for his day of the stock and good will. He saw haranvertisement in a daily paper and chouse to store would be desirable for a gentleman wa

wanted to embark in business. Before purchasing John went down and looked at the place, which fairly room with good things. Along the walls rows of nice fat sausages and hams and s lish,, while the shelves held dozens of lish,, while the shelves held dozens of corned beef. There were kees of strike and pigs feet, dired beef, theses, a of pickled conds. Mrs. Evarett shows of pickled goods. Mrs. Evarett show partner a large consignment of eggs; and barrela of butter, and pointed with a robust percelain his resting in a placecoked beans in the window, after the of pigs in delicatessen stores. Think the place contained at least \$800 w stock. Mr. Daly bought in and took of the store. He partner wanted to go country for a few days and was perfectly to trust him.

country for a few days and was perfectly willing to trust him.

The first morning John opened up he allege that he made a discovery. He shifted the egy cases and found that only the ton arrestore fruit. The rest of the navieboard need holes were hollow mackerles. Sawdust the place of fesh and bone in the ham cover and the rolls of butter were curve constructed in pink tissue paper and supposed to contain wine and beer neved to be nothing but unfittered Spring Valley water.

But the cruelest sham of all was the sansace. The sleek brown skins were filled with which and each one was ballasted with a briller to prevent the sausage from floating up analyst the ceiling, like a toy balloon. It was the same way with everythine else. The case were all empty, and the pickled tripe department was a delusion and a snare. Mr. Direct soon retired from business, and will sell the counter and shelves at a discount.

Mrs. Evarett, alias Gotching, was arrested last night on Folsom street by Detective Ifician and locked up at the city prison on a charse of obtaining money by false pretence. She will not make any statement.

MIRACULOUS CURE AT LOURDES. A Club-footed Child, Two Years Old, Walks Perfectly After Four Baths.

From the Tablet.

M. Aumaitre, a doctor at Nantes, has written an account of the wonderful cure which has been wrought at Lourdes in the case of his thir daughter, Yvonne, who was born club-footed at Gourmalon, near Pornic, in July, 1804. When the child was fifteen months old. Dr. Ho fin of Nantes performed an operation in the hope of straightening the feet, but without success. The knees also were deformed, and in spite of the to Lourdies, and there, accompanied be other members of his family, pray his daughter's cure. The child could walk with support on either side, and than her legs, bandaged as they we under her. Dr. Boissarie of Lourdies saw this state, which the first two backs did not be supported by the could be stated by the state. was placed in the bath for the third thu was placed in the bath for the third till
she was lifted out the walke! without
pretty much as an infant does who
learned to go alone. The following me
Bois-arie took off the child's from
fourth bath, and she walked without
a manner that was a wonder to all
ber or who had seen her a few da
Dr. Anmaitre sums up the case by
out that it is one in which Dr. Anmaitre sums up the case by out that it is one in which a deformed in both teet and with a v preciable perishing of the missless of legs after undervoing two operations any effectual result, siddienly wales firm with her feet almost straight. The mosable hopes that the doctors had been held out were that she might after som be able to walk without assistance, yet Lourdes after the third bath she had fiften use of her limbs instantaneous child's age, tee, precluded any of the we planations that are but forward to admission curres—faith, imagination, or hip. The father therefore concludes that only bow down before the facts of the expension. thank Our Lady of Lour her power in his little daughter's regard

Mardships of Telegraph Poles. From the New Orleans Times Democra

"Yes," said Joseph Donner, supernier 1871 of telegraph for the Southern Fine or the "a" "telegraph poles along the line as a small time. Particularly is this so out West where time. Particularly is this so out to the poles are costly and stations at far between. Now, out in the Article enders are played the deare with There is a sort of woodpecker that posts absolutely to pieces, thinking be insects inside of the wood. To humming and haven't sense enough what causes it. Then martile hills hears magine that each pole cawarm of bees and they climb tand thew the plass insulators but the sand storms are the treats the most haven. When blow strongly the sand is drifted at a rate. It was a common thing to he pole wom to a shaving in a day's the have seen poles just ground to the pole worn to a snaving in a day's tim-have seen noise just ground to the the earth during a single storm. The bad out there that the company de-stitute steel poles for the oak and that didn't remedy the evil at all just worraway the motal on each pole until the centre was as sharl a and all the indust used to shave it the edgs. We finally managed to Just painted the poles with soft in pitch caught the sand, and have a about two feet thick and solid as a s-

The public is not as familiar willeges about postal matters as migosed. Many times people would be a letter after it has been maked done, even if the letter has reache Office at its description. At every there are what are called "withdraw On application they will be further a deposit is made to outer the Fostmater will resegraph to the at the letter's destination. As a property of the second will describe the second of the second o From the Boston Evening 120 itted a dishonest \$175 and by means of a withdrawai to draft just in time.